FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LII—NO. 2,714.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY. JANUARY 26, 1888. [NEW SERIES—VOL. IV—NO. 255.

IN MEMORY OF MY BROTHER.

Young as the youngest who donned the Gray,
True as the truest who wore it,
Brave as the bravest he marched away,
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay,)
He fell in the front before it.
Firm as the firmest, where duty led,
He hurried without a falter;
Bold as the boldest he fought and bled,
And the day was won—but the field was red—
And the blood of his fresh young heart was shed
On his country's hallowed altar.
On the trampled breast of the battle plain
Where the foremost rank had wrestled,
On his pale pure face not a mark of pain,
(His mother dreams they will meet again,)
The fairest form amid all the slain,
Like a child asleep he nestled.
In the solemn shade of the wood that swept
The field where his comrades found him,
They buried him there—and the tears crept
Into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept.
(His mother—God pity her—smiled and slept,
Dreaming her arms were around him.)
A grave in the woods with the grass o'ergrown,
A grave in the heart of his mother
His clay in the one lies lifeless and lone;
There is not a name there is not a stone,
And only the voice of the winds maketh moan
O'er a grave where never a flower is strewn,
But—his memory lives in the other.

—*Abram J. Ryan.*

THE FOREFATHERS.

A Graphic Picture of the Early New England Puritans, as Told by a New England Journal.

[From the Winsted (Conn.) Press.

The floodgates of gush having been opened by the recurrence of "Forefather's Day," and parsons, publicans, pharisees and politicians having lifted up their heavenly voices in unqualified praise of the Massachusetts puritans, let us vary the monotony by telling some truths not at all complimentary to these same puritans, and in the light of which, notwithstanding some sturdy qualities of soul common to other pioneers, it appears that they were for the most part as mean and inhuman a lot of bigots as ever set foot on American soil. There were a few exceptions—there always are exceptions, and they "prove the rule."

Roger Williams was a peaceful Quaker. The forefathers were whilhome peaceful Presbyterians fresh from persecutions, papal and protestant, in other lands. Yet one cold and snowy December night they drove this peaceful Quaker out from all shelter in their towns to find tenderer mercy in the hearts of untutored savages, and asylum at last in a region not yet distinguished for its puritan piety. They had not been here more than twenty years before they began by fines, imprisonment, whipping, banishment and torture, to make a history for themselves which must be forever infamous.

They whipped and banished a man named Gorton—and this was his offence: His servant smiled in church, and Gorton publicly defended him. But banishment did not suffice. Gorton and a dozen others went to Rhode Island and settled in a place called Warwick, beyond the jurisdiction of the Boston court, and refused to return. A force of soldiers was sent after him. The soldiers captured him and his fellows, after driving their women and children into the woods, brought the prisoners back to Boston—leaving the women and children to perish—and were publicly blessed by John Winthrop, Cotton Mather and other good puritans for their great victory over the emissaries of satan. The prisoners were put in irons, kept at hard labor through the winter, and banished again for trying to keep away from their godly forefathers.

A few years later a Baptist minister from Newport, named Holmes, with two friends went to Lynn to visit a dying brother. At the bedside of the sick man they were arrested, fined and imprisoned, and when Holmes refused to pay his fine he was taken out into the streets of Boston, stripped and so brutally flogged that some bystanders expressed sympathy for him—and for that expression were fined and imprisoned. No sympathy was expressed for them, we may be sure, and that they were not very good puritans is self-evident.

John Winthrop was then governor of the colony and leader of the general court, but a mereiful providence took him home to heaven and put a worse man in his place. This man was John Endicott, who began his holy mission by imprisoning and starving two women because they were Quakers. Then he imprisoned and banished a man named Upshall for giving the women food. Under Endicott a law was passed against Quakers which it was hoped would root out this devilish sect, and by virtue of this law many Quaker men and women were whipped, imprisoned, starved and ill treated in various other ways. But certain people would be Quakers, which so enraged the Governor that in a fit of extreme piety one day he ordered the twenty Quakers then in jail taken out and whipped twice a week, each time more severely than the last. Still these wicked Quakers persisted in poisoning the air of the puritan saints by dwelling in Massachusetts, and to effectually get rid of them a law was passed which declared that "for the first offence of returning after banishment one ear shall be cut off, for the second offence clip off the other ear, and for the third bore the tongue with a red-hot iron." It was a glorious day for God, and Endicott was his prophet.

Two little children were found, whose parents had been banished. These terrible infants were fined for non-attendance at church, and being unable to pay their fines, they were offered for sale, it is said, as slaves. Slave selling was not then so uncommon in Massachusetts as to excite any particular sympathy for slaves, but this case was too atrocious for the none too merciful slavers of the Boston port, and the magistrates were unable to find buyers for their property. What was done with the children we do not know, but it is fair to suppose that the little scoundrels were put to work under some God-fearing puritan, and that they afterwards attended church.

But it seems that cropping their ears and boring their tongues did not effectually clear out the Quakers, for a law was passed punishing with death those banished Quakers who should return. We read that after the passage of this law "Quaker trials became occasions of great religious interest. Meetings were held, and sermons bearing upon the subject were preached, after which the magistrates, fortified by the sermons, sentenced meek and inoffensive men and women to be hung." All for the glory of God! And the preachers were always on hand, we are told, to see that the hanging was thoroughly done, and that the victims in their last moments sowed no seed of Quaker heresy among the faithful. These preachers were all ministers of Christ, it will be remembered, and among the most honored of our honored forefathers. "Robinson, Stevenson, Leddra and Mary Dyer, one after the other, were led, to the beat of drum, though the streets of Boston, and there ignominiously put to death, and the bodies of the men were stripped and thrown into a pit without covering." Beautiful in thy sight, oh Heaven, and in the sight of modern politicians and prayerful preachers of the gospel are these same puritan forefathers!

But hanging and clipping and boring and beating and banishing Quakers came to an end. Because puritanism became more merciful? Not at all. Mutilated witnesses went over to the king with their ears cropped and their tongues bored, and the king sent a peremptory order to John Endicott forbidding further indugence in that form of Christianity. The king was a Roman Catholic! When Endicott found his chief occupation thus gone he laid him down and went to his Father in heaven. It is ever thus with the righteous. The Quakers whom Endicott had murdered were already with their fathers in hell—so our saint-like puritans hoped, at least.

About thirty years later Eastern Massachuseets witnessed the execution of two dogs who had the misfortune to be accused by these enlightened forefathers of being too familiar with the devil. But saintly puritanism did not confine itself to the execution of dogs. Something like forty innocent and peaceable men and women shared the fate of the dogs. These men and women were witches. There can be no doubt about it, for they were formally tried before the most pious and exemplary persons of the colony, and found to be witches, and as such were killed in accordance with the scriptural command, (Exodus xxii, 18) "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." But exactly where in their bible these lovely theologians fonnd their command to crush Giles Cory, aged 81 years, to death between two boards by piling stones on top of him, we do not know. At any rate they squoze him till his tongue stuck out and one of the deacons poked it back with a stick, after which the old man died, but most obstinately.

We have not half told the story, which damns and ought to damn forever the very name of puritan. It cannot be fully told in cold types. These puritans were our forefathers; but blame us not for that. We are sorry for it; but it's not our fault. We would say for them that they were sincere. Sincerity was about the only conspicuous virtue they had, yet such did they make of it that we can only add that their one virtue was worse than a dozen vices. It would be a kindness to the puritan forefathers of New England to leave them alone in their graves, but so long as these forefathers are annually dug up and fed with panegyric at festal boards by our chiefest men, the truth shall be told of them also, whatever their shame. They endured no hardships and diplayed no fortitude to distinguish them from the early settlers in New York, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. They are distinguished only by the manner in which they "served the Lord as if the devil helped them," while their contemporary pioners offered asylum and shelter to the victims of New England's remorseless pietists, and gave men "freedom to worship God" some hundreds of miles from Boston Common.

NEW ENGLAND'S ENLIGHTENED PRESENT.

If there is anything that the town authorities ought to look into it is their town hall. After every show is over the "bum" part of the audience will collect at the foot of the stairs leading from the hall and fill up the passage out of the building and retain that position until all the rest of the audience have crowded and edged their way out, amid the obscene remarks and curses issuing from the lips of those who block the way. No person can go out of the hall after an entertainment without running a gauntlet of insults and indignities that would make a stranger sick of New Hartford forever. No lady ever yet went home without some insult ringing in her ears. If any one of our valiant constables would make it a point to clear out the hall-way after an entertainment, he would be doing the public more good than has been done in years.

The Girl Who Helps Mother.

There is a girl, and I love to think of her and talk of her, who comes in late when there is company, who wears a pretty little air of mingled responsibility and anxiety with her youth, whom the others seem to depend on and look to for many comforts. She is the girl who helps mother. In her own home she is a blessed little saint and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired, still fingers that faulter at their work; her strong figure is a staff upon which the gray haired, white-faced mother leans and is rested. She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's mending with a cheerful conversation and cogenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while waiting on only mother. And when there comes a day when she must bend, as girls must often bend, over the old wornout body of her mother, lying unheeding in her coffin, rough hands folded, her long disquiet merged in rest, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

"I reckon we'll have to give up the idee of puttin' pictures in the parlor, Miranda," remarked Jeremiah Turnipseed, as he threw the bridle under the table. "Why!" asked Miranda. "Too dear! Why, I priced one at the city to-day and the dealer sez, sez he: 'That's an old master; it's price is $5,000.' 'Why,' sez I, 'it looks like a second-hand pictur.' 'Yes, it is,' sez he. Then, thinks I, if a second-hand pictur, costs that, it's no use to price a new un. So, Miranda, I reckon we'll have to hang up a few mottoes, 'God Bless Our Home, and the like, and let the picturs go."

TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.

The Superior Courts of North Carolina—Spring Term of 1888.

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Ship,	11	Meckl'nburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgonery.
FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3d.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves.
FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery.
FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—*Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan. 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3d.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH DUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp.
FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 28th, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept. 10th, Oct. 15th.
Aarnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnson—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon.
FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd.
FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips.
FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, *Sept. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May, 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor.
FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanley—April 9th. Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark.
FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23rd Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th.
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer.
FALL—Judge Clark.

Henderson—Feb. 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug. 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th Sept. 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th May 28th, Aug. 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug. 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept. 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept. 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct. 8th,

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPRING—Judge Boykin.
FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan. 16th, July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb. 13th. †Feb. 20th, *Sept. 17th, †Sept. 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb. 27th, †Aug. 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct. 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug. 6th, Oct. 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct. 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov. 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae.
FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb. 29th, July 30th, †Nov. 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug. 13th Dec. 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept. 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept. 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct. 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct. 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct. 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov. 5th.

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone, except jail cases.

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURTS.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington, Judge.
Benj. R. Moore, Wilmington, Solicitor.
Court begins—Jan. 2nd, March 19th May 21st, July 16th, Sept. 17th, Nov. 19th.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington, Judge.
Geo. E. Wilson, Charlotte, Solicitor.
Court begins—Feb. 13th, April 9th, June 4th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 18th, Dec. 10th.

Carl Dunder's Talo.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Shildred, moybe you haf noticed how many burdocks vhas growing in der gardens und all aroundt on der fields. Eaferybody chops him down und pulls him oop, but he comes back next year all der same, und he vhas sooch a nuisance dot peoples get madt und shwear. I shall now tell you der shtory of how dot burdock come aboudt.

Vhell; once upon sometimes a man lif near Breman, in Shermady. He vhas an oldt man und he vhas a miser. He goes hungry und in rags, und he shleeps on der floor und doan' care how mooch his pones ache. He vhas werry, werry rich. He can buy oudt our city hall aud haf some money left. He lends money at 20 per cent. interest, und he turns poor peoples ondt door und vhas so harsh in his heart dot eaferybody hates und vhas in fear of him.

Now, I tell you, shildren, it vhas no good to spend all your money und pring opp in der poor house vhen you vhas oldt und feeble; but nopody likes a man who vhas so stingy dot he goes hungry und ragged. It vhas shust ash wicked to be stingy as extravagant.

Vhell, to go on, dot rich oldt miser has a burdock growing in his garden. It vhas der only one anypody eafer sees in Shermany, und der peoples belief dot der leaves vhill cure all diseases. One day a poor womans mit a sick shild comes to dot place, und begs und pleads mit der oldt miser for one leedle leaf to cure her shild. Does he gif to her? No! He vhants money, und if she can't pay, dot shild may die. Der poor womans cries und sobs, but it vhas no goot, und so she falls on her knees by der roadside und begins to pray. Pooty soon a leedle oldt mans comes oudt of der bushes und says:

"How vhas dis? Who makes you weep und pe sorrowful?"

"Dot old miser won't gif me some burdock to safe my shild's life," she tells him.

"Oh—ah—I see! Money vhas of more walue dan human life, vhas she? Und we haf only one burdock, und she vhas in der hands of a miser! Womans, wait a leedle bit."

Und he goes py der gate und holds oudt his arm so, und says:

"Hoky pokey! presto shange! Let all der money in dis house turn into burdocks!"

Und, shildren, shust as true as I vhas here pefore you all, dot money come running oudtdoors, und vhas turned into big and leedle burdocks, und der poor womans shteps on 'em as she vhalks home. Dot oldt miser gifs one big yell und falls deadt, und dot vhas der last of hism. So you now see why burdocks vhas so plenty und money so scarce, und you may pelieve he vhas all right. Eafery burdock comes from dot one, und dey grow all aboudt us dot der lesson of charity may eafer pe pefore our minds.

Self-Sacrifice.

The toweer door of St. Leonard church, Bridgenorth, England, was left open, and two young boys, wandering in, were tempted to mount up into the upper part and scramble from beam to beam.

All at once a joist gave way. The beam on which they were standing became misplaced. The elder had just time to grasp it when falling, while the younger, slipping over his body, caught hold of his comrade's legs.

In this fearful position the poor lads hung, crying vainly for help, for no one was near.

At length the boy clinging to the beam became exhausted. He could no longer support the double weight. He called out to the lad below that they were both done for.

"Could you save yourself if I were to loose you?" replied the little lad.

"I think I could," returned the older.

"Then good-bye and God bless you!" cried the little fellow, loosing his hold.

Another second and he was dashed to pieces on the stone floor below, his companion clambering to place of safety.

This is a true story. The record of it is preserved in the Bodician Library at Oxford.

LOVE.—Told by a philosophical writer on matrimony in a Western paper: "And just here let me repeat an anecdote of a wife of a few months, who, in the midst of her first quarrel, was asked by her husband which ought to give up first, the man who was the head of the woman, or the woman who was created for the man? With a smile and a kiss the wife replied: 'Neither the stronger nor the weaker, but the one who loves the most.'"—*Waterbury American.*

CAPE FEAR & Y. V. R. R.

Ehe Board of Aldermen met in called session yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Commissioners. When the hour appointed for the meeting—five o'clock—had arrived, only Aldermen Rieaud, Fishblate, Dubley, King and Pearsall, with the Mayor, were present. His Honor called the Board to order and after stating the purpose of the meeting requested the clerk to read the report of the commission which was as follows:

To His Honor the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN:—The Commission appointed by you to treat with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company relative to the extension of the said road to this city and a subscription by the city to the capital stock of said company, have had several interviews with a committee from the board of directors of the company, and after careful consideration of the whole matter have unanimously agreed to recommend the approval of the following, which is a copy of the terms agreed upon by the said railway company and your commission:

It is hereby agreed by and between the Directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Company and the following parties duly appointed by the authorities of the City of Wilmington to treat with said company as to a subscription by said city to the capital stock of said railway company, or a purchase by said city of said railway company—to wit: Wm L. DeRosset, Roger Moore, B. G. Worth, Jas. H. Chadbourn and B. F. Hall—

1s. That the said city of Wilmington will subscribe $150,f00 to the capital stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, to be paid in such a manner and in such instalments as is hereinafter provided.

2nd. In exchange for such amount paid in instalments as hereinafter provided, the said railway company shall turn over to said city an equal amount in the certificates of the capital stock of the said railway company.

3rd. The first payment by the city on account of the said subscribtion shall be made in cash, or in five per cent. thirty year coupon bonds, either, at the option of the said city, in such sum as shall be requisite to pay two thirds of the purchase money, which said railway company shall be required to pay for such land as it shall need for terminal facilties within the corporate limits of the said city, and shall be paid so soon as the same is required for such purchase.

4th. Whenever the said railway company shall have completed five miles of road, beginning at Wilmington, the said city shall pay over to the said railway company the sum of $10,000 on said subscription and shall continue to pay in like installments as each consecutive section of five miles of said road is built, until its completion, when the balance, if any, of the entire subscription of $150,000 shall be paid.

5th. The character of the first payment, as provided for in section third as above, shall determine the character of all future payments, whether in cash or bonds, as aforesaid.

6th. All bonds as aforesaid tendered by the said city shall be received at their par value.

7th. The said railway company shall have a depot within the corporate limits of the said city.

8th. The certificate of the Chief Engineer of the railway company of the completion of any section as hereinbefore provided, shall be evidence upon which the said cash or bonds shall be paid.

9th. The work of construction shall commence within four months after the ratification of the subscription, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, and shall continue without interruption until its completion, within a reasonable time.

10th. It is understood and agreed by and between the said parties, that the title to the real estate to be purchased for terminal facilities within the corporate limits of said city as aforesaid shall be made to such person as the said parties shall select for that purpose, and it shall be provided in the deed of convepance that the said real estate shall be held as security for the benefit of said city, for the faithful and complete performance of this agreement by and on the part of said railway company, and until the said agreement is so performed.

Upon the approval of this agreement by your honorable Board and the Board of Audit and Finance, the same will be drawn up and signed by the railway company and the members of the commission.

Respectfully,
W. L. DEROSSET,
Chairman.

Experts in Washington Life.

The wives and daughters of new Congressmen and officials are frequently thrown into society without previous preparation. From the quiet of a country home this is a terrible transition. There are ladies in Washington whose husbands have been army or naval officers. They have spent years in society and have held and still hold high rank. The mysteries of form and usage are familiar to them, but the death or retirement of their husbands has reduced their finances below the figures of their extravagant tastes. These ladies now sustain their position in society by leading the uninitiated through the mysterious mazes. They teach the wives of new Senators and members from the back districts the polite forms and pilot them through a winter in Washington. The relation they hold to a novice is that of a superior who condescends to take the part of a friendly adviser or chaperon. They are courted, followed—and paid. They are women who have been belles in society in the past and who dictate its forms now. They now make a business of pleasure. The advise their patrons what to wear, how to furnish their houses, how to talk and act, how to set their tables, how to receive callers and who to receive, when to call, how to call and who to call on. They tell them the difference between an ordinary tea and a high tea, between a dinner-party and a luncheon. They rub the dust off their dialect and teach them polite forms of speech, and tell them what to talk about. They lead them around the circle and teach by example. These chaperons are not known as such except to those who employ them, and they are the most courted of all society. They are experts in Washington life.

Female Tenacity of Life.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively earlier period. In plants the seminate blossoms die earliest and produced on the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases which are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States, in '70, committed suicide, to 285 women. Intemperance, appoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affection of the heart and liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration have a great majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionately long lived; the colored man is exceptionally short lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough proclaims that there are from two to six per cent. more males born than females, yet there are more than six per cent. of females in the living populations. From which statistics we conclude that all women who can possibly obtain one of those rapidly departing men ought to marry, and that as men are likely to become so scarce they cannot be sufficiently prized by the other sex.

A Mirage on the Mojave Desert.

[San Franciseo Examiner.]

"I have the worst time in the world convincing my people of the real facts about mirages on the Colorado desert," said Conductor Tom Williamson, of the Atlantic and Pacific road, to a reporter.

"Twenty miles out from Mojave, on my run, and all across the desert every morning just after sunrise, you see everything. You'd think you were right on the bank of a river, but you never get to it. Then again you see a magnificent lake, the color of an emerald—no go, no lake, can't get to it. And bless my stars, though I run over that road every day, and see these scenes over and over again, I can't bring myself to believe I don't see water. Well, if it's difficult for me, how much more difficult is it for the passengers?

"Between my own superstitions about these things, if you may call them such, the questions of a fresh grist of passengers every day, and my regular duties, you may be sure I have enough to do.

"I have heard of ghosts hovering around and bothering railroad trains. I never saw any ghosts—that is, none of those things dressed in white—but I'll tell you what I did see once. It was two weeks ago last Monday morning. The sun rose just as we were crawling out of Fenner, which is a station 200 miles east of Mojave. It tipped as glorious a lake as I ever saw, all in an effulgent glow. Upon that lake, moving to and fro in boats, was a myriad of people. Gliding hither and thither, the scene reminded me of the realization of a strange mythological tale. It appeared to me as though there were a thousand people on that lake, big and little, old and young, male and female.

"It was as if the whole thing was in pantomine, and then all at once the 'thing,' or whatever it was, disappeared. I was scared. Upon my word I was. I have a sort of notion that I'll get a new route. The hobgoblins on those mirages alarm me."

Men Who Win.

There is an old saying that has almost passed into a proverb—"He is a fool who has no enemies." It is undoubtedly true that a stronger character provokes animosity. No one gets hurt running against a feather, but a stone will give a different result. We by no means hold up the stone wall typo of a man as the kind we most admire, though his usefulness calls for one of the qualities of that ancient obstructionist stability. But the danger lies in this quality degenerating into an obstinacy that possesses no element of desirableness. But a man who has no enemies is not to be devoid of any staying quality—a negative sort of being who, while he does no harm, does no good, and to be negatively good is to be a milksop—a creature despised even by those who laud his amiability. No, this time and season calls for aggressive men. It is the man of force that kicks the stone out of his path, not wasting time or strength to go round it. But, nevertheless, it is not worth while to estimate a man's usefulness by the number of enemies. There is nothing so easily manufactured as an enemy; and there is, with most of us, no call to run the factory at night.

A Room Lined with Amber.

Most smokers are proud to own a real amber mouthpiece. What would they say to a room 75 or 100 feet square, lined on all sides with amber clear to the lofty ceiling? That is what we saw at Tsarskoe Selo, an imperial summer palace near St. Petersburg. The precious fossil-gum was cut and dove-tailed so as to make beautiful figures of cupids, fruits and flowers. The whole is in the highest state of polish. It reflects the light not only from its surface, but from its depths, and is lovely to look upon, even if one did not think of the treasure expended in procuring all that rare product of nature. We made a weary round of a hundred rooms all gilded and upholstered magnificently, and full of art objects from every part of the globe, but saw nothing that spoke so eloquently of boundless wealth and luxury as that amber-lined ceiling.

No man is perfect, but Senator Vance is almost always right. In a very strong speech made in the Senate a few days ago he said: "The people of North Carolina cared little or nothing about the tax on spirits or tobacco. They would pay it cheerfully if they could be spared the oppressive and vexatious methods and machinery of its collection."

The number of colored soldiers in the civil war was 178,000.

—THE—

Racket C. O. D. Store

FOR SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for some Enterprising Young Man of Energy and Push.

The Racket Store is connected with the great Dry Goods Auction House of C. B. Rouss, New York, whose corps of 59 buyers places us beyond the reach of any competition whatever. Mr. Rouss authorizes the sale, together with his strong protection and support, which is absolutely guaranteed to purchaser of store.

No house in the State can furnish better evidence of a sure and firm foothold. With a capital not exceeding $2,200, and doing a business of $1,400 per month, proves beyond any doubt the strength and popularity of a low-priced cash system.

No less than $350

has been expended in this and adjoinig counties in the past twelve months in advertising the above business, with the most satisfactory results. And one desiring to investigate will have free access to our books, &c.

Reason for disposing of business:—Contemplating a move further south, where with a larger field and increased capital will yield still larger returns.

—ALSO FOR SALE,—

ONE 12-FOOT SHOW CASE,
ONE 1200lb. SAFE (brand new).
One copy each MILTON'S PARADISE LOST and DANTE'S INFERNO.
One Set WALNUT FURNITURE.
Two BOOK CASES.

All of the above in perfect order, and will be sold cheap.

A SWEEPING REDUCTION

—IN—

Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Hardware, Hosiery, Tinware, Rubber Goods, Stationery, &c.

Gents' French Calf Bals. reduced from $3.75 to $3.25.
Gents' Seamless Bals. reduced from $1.75 to $1.47.
Gents' Buff Bals. reduced from $1.50 to $1.25.
BIG REDUCTION in Ladies' Kid Goat Button Shoes.
Children's Rubber Shoes 25c,
Ladies' Rubber Shoes 33c.
Men's Rubber Shoes 47c.
Note Paper 3c. Envelopes 3c.
A $1.50 Hat cut down to $1.15.

HURRY UP AND SELECT WHAT YOU WANT. POSITIVELY THE LAST CHANCE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

Respectfully,
jan 13 tf J. E. CARNEY & CO.

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S

DRUG STORE

You will find THE NICEST LINES of

EXTRACTS

Tooth and Hair Brushes

On the market.

FRESH DRUGS

And all the Patent Medicines of the Day

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞They have just received a supply of WHITE ONION SETS, which they offer at lowest price.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
oct 6 tf

Wood! Wood!

ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!

GOOD, DRY FOREST PINE **$2.00** Large Lots for less.

—ALSO—

BEST

FAMILY FLOUR,

FRUITS,

VEGETABLES, &C.

Goods and Wood delivered FREE.

VANN BROS.

jan 19 tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

Pursuant to order of sale made by the Superior Court of Cumberland County upon petition *ex parte* of Jane Baldwin, widow, and Delphin Scurlock and others, heirs at law of Benjamin Baldwin, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville on Monday, the 13th day of February, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., a valuable tract of land containing 14½ acres, situated on the west side of Cape Fear River and south side of Fayetteville, adjoining the lands of R. P. Buxton and others, about 1 mile from the Market House, being part of 21 acres formerly owned by Murdock McKinnon, deceased, and by him sold to J. W. Powell, deceased, and sold by Powell's executors to said Benjamin Baldwin. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance at 6 months, secured by note at 8 per cent. with interest from date. Title reserved until payment in full. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
jan 19 4t Commissioner.

Help Wanted.

We want a few GOOD FAMILIES to work in our Mills. Weavers make $1.00 per day, and other help in proportion. GIRLS preferred. Call on or address O. A. ROBBINS, Treas.
Cumberland, N. C. (Old Beaver Creek Mills.)
jan 12 3t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1888.

SENATOR VANCE'S SPEECH.

Senator Vance has delivered in the Senate a masterly effort in favor of abolishing the Internal Revenue, and tax reduction. As the Democratic party in North Carolina have in their party platform and through their Executive Committee declared emphatically for the abolition of the Internal Revenue, the speech will be circulated throughout the State. It is the key-note of the great perplexing question, and coming from one who all love to follow, will have great weight. He says:

The good people whom I represent care little or nothing for the tax on sprits and tobacco; they would cheerfully pay it, and more, if they could be spared the oppressive and vexatious methods and machinery of its collection. Make the tax a reasonable one of spirits and assess it upon the capacity of the licensed distilleries, leaving a margin for revenue to the States from the same source, and I am quite sure all complaints will cease in North Carolina. It is easy to sneer at these complaints and call those who make them "moonshiners." I submit that it would be more statesmanlike to listen to them, and more manly to give an argument when freemen ask redress, than to call them names.

The Senator is right. Such is, we believe, the universal sentiment. He then proceeds to discuss the point, that while true as to many articles, is an unsolved problem as to the whole. But he is in unison with Judge Black and others, who have given the tariff much study. They believe that a reasonable duty means revenue, a prohibitory one prevents it. The Senator says:

Here I am met by the suggestion that if the interlal taxes be repealed or reduced it will force an increase, or at least prevent reduction of the tariff duties; and the question is triumphantly asked, "Do you prefer free whiskey to free blankets?" Generally this appears to the questioner so unanswerable as to end the argument. It only appears so, however, to those who have not examined the present tariff laws in detail, and who are unacquainted with its practical operations. There is much more to be said. Were the question one in reality between cheap whiskey and tobacco and cheap articles of prime necessity, a Christian man could not hesitate one moment as to his choice. But it is not so by any means.

In the first place, as I have said, should the entire internal tax be removed, the revenue accruing from other sources would suffice for ordinary expenditures. Not another dollar would be required.

But granting that there would be a deficit, the way to raise that sum would be to lessen, not increase, the tariff duties. Does anyone seriously doubt this? Surely there is no fact more clearly established in political economy than that as to the great mass of items of human wants the lessening of the price will increase the consumption and consequently the importations of the things consumed. This, of course, will increase the sum total of duties received; and this increase will continue the lower you place the duties until the revenue point is passed.

The duties on many articles of general use are now practically prohibitory, and of course they must be lowered to produce revenue. A few articles will serve to illustrate this. There is no one thing of prime necessity in more universal use than blankets. Of all sorts and sizes there were imported in the year 1887 as follows: 7,570 pounds; worth $3,886.52; duty thereon, $2,789.25, the average duty being 71.62 per cent. I have no later statistics of the amount made and sold in the United States than the census of 1880; naturally the quantity made and sold in 1887 would be much larger. In 1880 there was produced in the United States 1,083,617 pairs and 1,114,827 single blankets. Estimating the foreign blankets at five pounds to the pair, would give about 1,500 pairs, on which the Treasury received $2,785.29, as against about 1,500,000 pairs made and consumed here, the duty on which went into the pockets of the manufacturers, though paid by the people all the same.

* * * * *

And so with many other items in the tariff lists; but these will suffice as illustrations of my position. No sane man can suppose that more revenue could be obtained from these articles by increasing the duties thereon. Common sense teaches that the only way to do that would be to lower the duties to the point where the importers could afford to compete. The proposition is too plain to require elaboration. It will hold good as to every item on the dutiable list on which the duty in now above revenue point. It can not be otherwise. I respectfully suggest that Senators who favor an indefinite countenance of excise taxes should spare us their taunts that those of us who favor a modification or repeal of the system perfer free whiskey and tobacco to free blankets, clothing, and other necessaries. It is a false clamor. We have high internal taxes now, but no free blankets. The duty on them is prohibitory. It could be no worse if internal taxes were abolished. So it is with nearly every article of prime necessity. I challenge Senators to point out any considerable item in the whole dutiable schedule from which increased revenue could be raised by increasing the duties.

If proof of this were really required, I need furnish none other than extracts from various protection journals demanding that revenues he reduced by raising the tariff so that it would prohibit.

The OBSERVER fears that if the Internal Revenue is first abolished tax reduction on those articles which now bear so heavily upon the people, will never be touched. Senator Vance, however, has given the matter deep study; he has weighed the matter well, and his views on such questions are worthy of consideration. We regret that our space prevents our publishing the speech in full.

We have been favored with a centennial number of the London *Times*, with a description of the paper as published a hundred years ago. The *Times* commenced its issue on January 1st, 1788, and it has wielded an immense power in shaping the destinies of England. It has been independent in its course, free-spoken and earnest in its demand for what it deemed to be England's true policy. The paper before us is a very entertaining one, giving many extracts from the paper as printed a hundred years ago.

WHY NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVES ARE NOT GIVEN CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Mr. Carlisle has been severely criticised in the appointments of the various committes, for assigning to chairmanships of committees only one of North Carolina's representatives, and the following letter to the *State Chronicle*, from its Washington corespondent, very pointedly gives the reason. He says:

The State is to blame for the position and influence she will have in the 50th and 51st Congresses. Messrs. Henderson and Johnston had a right to expect the chairmanship of small committees. Length of service determines these things primarily. A second consideration—but it is one that counts for a great deal in the long run—is the character and ability of the representative. If North Carolina had sent Hon. Wm. R Cox back to Congress as she should have done for a third term, he would have been made chairman of an important committee. Hon. Wharton Green, in his four years service here, made many and powerful friends. His third term would have given him a chairmanship in which he would have been able to do his State distinguished service.

Recently I had occasion to go to the Post-office Department. General Stevenson said to me: "What do your people mean by retiring that estimable gentleman, Col. Wharton Green, just as he was in the way of being most serviceable to them?" I could make no sensible answer without abusing the State and I refrained from telling him the truth. It is the custom in North Carolina to give a man two terms in Congress and then retire him for some other aspirant who prefers his own aggrandisement to the good of his district or State. This is all right so far as the aspirant goes. I am the last person on this earth to decry ambition—even though it vaults beyond the utmost capacity of the individual possessing it. But the constituents and the nominating Conventions are to be blamed and they will suffer for sending, continually, raw inexperienced and incompetent men here as long as they do it. The fact that North Carolina is one of the original thirteen States makes her situation less excusable. She ought to learn some things from experience.

The reason for the change in this district is owing to the absurd practice of continuing in our conventions the two-thirds rule. At the last convention Col. Green was the decided choice of the people. He had served them well and faithfully; but a few who had the power prevented his receiving the vote necessary to nominate, although he held his ground to the last. But if it had required a two-thirds vote of the people, we believe he would have been representing us in Washington to-day.

The two-thirds rule often places the nomination where least expected, and often by manoeuvering a minority may and does thwart the wishes of the majority. We are glad that the last Congressional Convention resolved to take steps to abolish the system, which is retained only in this district. It has been for many years a pet of the old-time Democratic followers, but was never (as we recollect) adopted by the old Whig party.

In making these remarks it is not our intention to speak disparagingly of our Representative McClammy. He will do his utmost for us, and is now a very useful member, but it is useless to suppose that he can have the same influence or power at Washington as one who, after long experience, has become familiar with the way of doing things. Col. Green was chairman of a committee during the last session, and if he had been returned North Carolina to-day would have less cause to feel that the Speaker had slighted her.

Mr. W. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*, thanks the OBSERVER and others for the kind mention of his name for Governor, and says that there is no elective office within the gift of the people that he would be willing to become a candidate for. Mr. Yates has no ambition in this direction; he is one of those who is content to serve his State as editor of the *Democrat*, where he has boldly fought for many a long year for the good of his native State. May he live many years to help the party that strives for a pure, good government.

A resolution confirming the title of Mr. Carlisle to his seat has been adopted by the House; yeas 164, nays 7.

Wilson Items.

A heavy sleet with snow fell here during the past week and was followed by severe cold. Nearly all farm labor is suspended in this section on account of the weather. The streets of Wilson, owing to the clay soil, are as muddy as those of any town in western North Carolina.

A rich deposit of kaoline exists in this county, only a few miles distant from Wilson. A specimen sent to Scotland sustained the proper test and it is probable a new industry may be developed here at an early day.

The great prosperity of farmers in this section is owing to the use of marl, which exists in great abundance. It is a matter of surprise that the farmers on the Cape Fear are so indifferent to this great fertilizer. Beneath the blue marl in Bladen county is a stratum of greensand, yet we have not heard of any application by a single farmer. Limestone rock yielding a good article of lime for agricultural purposes is found along the Cape Fear, yet like the marl and greensand, is likely to remain undisturbed till the day of judgment.

Much is said about the great educational advantages of the present, and one would think that with our new methods, high culture of teachers, improved text books, &c., that the intellectual millenium was surely at hand.

We have been reading the debates in the Convention of 1788 which rejected the Federal Constitution. A large number of the members made speeches, and those speeches are duly reported, and may serve as models of excellence for many years to come. Wise statesmenship and the most exalted patriotism are displayed; but what surprises us most is the classical learning possessed by the men of that day. How was this classical learning acquired? The Dutch pronunciation of Latin came in long after and Read and Kellogg were not thought of. The secret lies in the fact that at that early period there was some law enforced in the family and some enforced in the schoolroom. There is not much law at either place now. The drift of the times is to educate the boys and girls by *cramming* and not by teaching them *to think*. There can be no success in teaching without implicit obedience on the part of the students. The late Judge Shepherd told us once that he got more intellectual benefit from the teaching of "Schoolmaster" Duncan McArthur than from any college professor. In McArthur's and Dr. Colton's times boys had to "toe the mark." The boy who was whipped at school got another dose at home. Well!

"Old times are changed, old manners gone.
A stranger fills the Stuart's throne."

Are we progressing? Let a man go to a German university and fumble around there for a few months and on his return to North Carolina the people worship him as a man of "broad culture." After an experience of thirty years in teaching we are convinced that there is more humbug now in education than in anything else. We confess to have been afflicted with "new methods" ourself, since the war between the States, but thanks to a strong constitution, inherited from Scotch ancestors, we are convalescent now and hope (through good nursing) for an entire recovery. †

Extract of a Letter from Gov. Jarvis.

[Cor. of the Wilmington Messenger.]

A letter received from Ex-Gov. T. J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister at the Court of Brazil, dated at Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 30th, states that the Governor's health has been bad ever since his return to Brazil, and that in consequence he is much reduced in flesh. "I am glad to tell you, he says, "that I am doing better. I am living a very careful life and I hope with such prudence to be spared to return to my State again with health and vigor for any work that may be assigned me."

The Governor has not lost his deep interest in our State politics. On this subject he says:

"I cannot help feeling anxious about the success of the party next year. I take many North Carolina papers (the Messenger among the number) and I read them closely but I do not find in them any positive signs. On the contrary they rather add to the uncertainties that seem to hang around the result. The fact that public sentiment does not seem to be fixed upon any one as the candidate for Governor, is in mind not at all a hopeful sign. I see mentioned in the papers a dozen or more names, but none of them seem to have any special strength over and above the others. It will not be well for the party to go into a convention in this condition, for it may result in the nomination of a man who may turn out to be a weak man before the people. The loss of the State and the restoration to power of the Republican party is fraught with so many evils to the progress and prosperity of the State that individual interest must not be allowed to stand in the way of party success. If there is any one man that can certainly be elected he ought to be nominated, and it will then be his duty to accept the honor and labor assigned to him, and it will be the duty of all others to give him a cheerful and active support.

With such a spirit as this animating our people, victory may be assured. I trust, however, that there is really no ground for my apprehension about party success, and that it is easy for any of the good men whose names have been mentioned to win a full and complete success. * * *

As to myself I can only say this. Being as I am so far away from the State, I must rely upon the advice and good judgment of my friends as to any interest or part I may have in the results of the canvas. I can only say in a general way that I am willing that all of my personal interests, desires, hopes, prospects or wishes or preferences shall be subordinated to the good of the party and the State. I do not believe that any harm ever has come to the party or State from any ambition of mine, whether gratified or not, and if I know myself I will see to it that none ever does."

WHO IS YOUR BEST FRIEND?

Your stomach of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right,—if you are troubled with Heartburn, Dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, Biliousness, Indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

FOUND!!

We have found the greatest prize we have ever seen in this part of the country. Now don't try to "deseribe it," and make belive it belongs to you.

The thing we refer to is

The Wonder-exciting Power

OF OUR

"Bargains!"

People actually cannot stay away — Because it has become known that

WE ARE SELLING AT

Live and Let Live Profits.

Call and get my prices on the following goods:

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

And the unheard of Bargains in

Flour! Flour! Flour!

A. V. MAULTSBY,

69 Person Street,

jan 5 tf — Fayetteville, N. C.

OAK RIDGE DAIRY MILK.

I have purchased a lot of

FINE BLOODED CATTLE,

AND AM PREPARED TO FURNISH

Fresh Milk,

Delivered Morning and Evening.

Orders left at my Dairy or at A. S. Huske & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

Dec 22 3m — W. W. HUSKE.

—USE—

DURHAM BULL

FERTILIZER

IF YOU WANT GOOD CROPS.

REMEMBER:

Every Pound of Our Fertilizer Is Guaranteed TO BE JUST. WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

THAT WHEN YOU BUY "DURHAM BULL" YOU GET VALUE RECEIVED.

THAT YOU ARE NOT BUYING WATER AND SAND.

THAT FARMERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TESTIFY THAT OUR FERTILIZERS BURN THE CROPS IN DRY WEATHER LESS THAN ANY COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER THEY EVER USED.

THAT OUR GUANO MAKES THE HEALTHIEST PLANT OF ANY OTHER.

THAT COTTON AND TRUCKS RARELY EVER DISEASE OR BLIGHT WHEN **DURHAM BULL** IS USED.

That Our Goods Are the Cheapest of Any Offered, Considering the Quality.

That wherever tried, "DURHAM BULL" is taking the lead.

That, considering the length of time this Fertilizer has been offered to the trade, it is endorsed by more prominent Farmers than any other Fertilizer.

That this is a HOME MANUFACTURE, asking patronage, on its merits, of home people.

That it is to Your Interest to use DURHAM BULL GUANO.

That it is a Permanent Improver of the Soil.

That we are most grateful for the large patronage bestowed on us by a generous public.

That we shall continue to give you

THE BEST GUANO FOR THE MONEY,

And solicit your patronage.

That books of testimonials, &c., can be had at the store of

CHARLES HAIGH,

Dealer in Hardware, Groceries, &c.,

AND GENERAL AGENT FOR

Durham Bull Fertilizers

FOR FAYETTEVILLE AND VICINITY.

jan 26 2m

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 — 1y

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Our Spring Offer for 1888.

ORGANS Warranted for 6 years and second to NONE in the world, for **$25 Cash** and balance payable 1st November, 1888.

Catalogue sent upon application.

PIANOS also sold in same way, at

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf

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Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

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At Cost!

For a Change in Business, We Offer, for

60 DAYS,

Near Our Entire Stock of

General Merchandise

AT AND BELOW COST.

W. J. BOONE & CO.

PATAPSCO 1866 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.

Their superiority for **UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH** and **UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR** has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a **RICH, CREAMY COLOR,** it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Ask your grocer for

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family Patent, Patapsco Extra, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan 26 — tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

FELT HATS! HAMBURG EDGINGS! JEWELRY! &C.

FOR SPOT CASH!

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, CORSETS, BOYS' CAPS, HOODS, EMBROIDERED SILK, ZEPHYR, &c

CALL EARLY AND OFTEN.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville Marble Works.

I. W. DURHAM,

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE

MARBLE AND GRANITE — MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments, Headstones,

CEMETERY CURBING, BUILDING STONE, &C.

Designs and Estimates by mail free. Work delivered free of freight to your nearest depot.

nov 17 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTLEY, N. C.

(SAMPSON CO.)

SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.

For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 — 1y

Hotel LaFayette

—WILL BE OPEN—

MONDAY, the 7th Inst.,

FOR THE RECEPTION OF ITS PATRONS.

Terms Moderate,

And made known to applicants.

PHIL. WRIGHT,

nov. 3-tf — PROPRIETOR

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and DISTILLERS SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 — tf

READ THIS!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

They call the attention of country merchants who buy in less than car load lots to this fact. They can make it greatly to your advantage to buy of them. In seasonable goods they offer

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,

A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,

A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,

A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

THREE CAR LOADS MICHIGAN FLOUR—

THE BEST FLOUR ever brought to Fayetteville for the Money they ask for.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT!

oct 20 — tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. H. McLEAN—For Rent.
DURHAM BULL FERTILIZER.
GAMBRILL'S PATAPSCO FLOUR.
J. R. LEE—House and Lot for Sale.
CHAS. GLOVER—Real Estate Agent.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ If you owe for your subscription to the OBSESVER, send the money for a receipt.

There are 272 Farmers' Alliances in the State.

Fayetteville ought to be a manufacturing town.

The C. F. & Y. V. will give weekly excursion rates.

Be sure to attend the public meeting this afternoon.

There was a slight fall of snow on Saturday night, barely sufficient to whiten the house tops.

Court is in session, Judge Phillips presiding. Mr. S. J. Cameron is foreman of the grand jury.

The street crossing in front of the Methodist Church and at Lutterloh's corner should be planked.

The register of the Hotel LaFayette indicates that there is a considerable increase of travel this winter.

The trestle over Thomas' Creek on the C. F. & Y. V. Ry. is finished, so that there is no impediment in laying the track to Flat Shoals, 8 miles distant from Mt. Airy.

Mr. W. P. Wemyss, State Venerable Sage, represented Fayetteville Lodge at Greensboro this week at the meeting of the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. T. H. Sutton has just received one of Remington's type writers. It is a wonderful invention, complete in all its arrangements, a great expediter of work, and a necessity to his business.

The magistrates of Harnett have unanimous requested Maj. Benj. F. Shaw to withdraw his resignation as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Harnett without Ben Shaw would feel lost.

The *Home Enterprise* is the name of the new paper edited at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, by Messrs. R. S. White and C. M. McLean. We hope it may be successful financially and in its endeavor to build up its county.

The *Central Express*, of Sanford, has been much enlarged. It is ably edited, is a credit to Moore county, and has been and is doing good work for the town of Sanford, which it labors to build up. It ought to have a hearty support.

Maj. McClammy is again to the front for Fayetteville. He has introduced a bill to provide terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, at Fayetteville. This bill if passed, will insure to Fayetteville a public building.

We are glad to hear that Mr. J. R. Munroe of this place, has been elected principal of the Asheville Graded School. Mr. Munroe is a young man of talent, and he is one of the many decided proofs of the thorough educational training of our own Graded school. The appointment is a capital one.

The thermometer reached 20° above zero on Thursday last, and 21° on Friday. These are the coldest days we have had this year. But this is mild when we think of the blizzard in the Northwest, where many persons were frozen to death. Forty degrees below zero! Think of it and be thankful that we live in such a country as North Carolina.

We have been favered with the report of W. N. Jones, Labor Commissioner. It is the first report of the kind ever issued in North Carolina. It is an octavo of 243 pages, full of interesting matter, showing that he has done faithful work. We regret that we have not had time to read it, so that we could give our readers some idea of its contents.

We learn that there are several of our young men in town who are anxious to take lessons in stenography. Work in this line is on the increase. Stenographers are now employed in nearly all our railroad offices to expedite matters. This art in connection with the typewriter, is being put to effective use. Quite a large class could be obtained here.

The Independent Company are endeavoring to make arrangements with a troupe to play here some time next week. They are in correspondence with several. They hope to secure the Wilson & Rankin minstrels, which made such a success in Raleigh. We hope they may be successful, for there is nothing more enjoyable than a good minstrel company.

RICE CULTURE.—From experiments made it is proved that rice culture in this section can be made a success. The only trouble the producers find is that there is no facilities here for cleaning it; they are compelled to resort to the old fashioned mortar and pestle. Now if our farmers would raise enough we know that a mill would be erected to make it marketable.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—The almanac tells us that there will be an eclipse of the moon on Saturday, January 28th. The moon will also be in conjuction with Saturn on the same day—about 8 A. M.

FIRE.—On Monday night about 10:30 o'clock the small building on Moore street, occupied as a store by Thos. Broadfoot, (col) was burnt. The fire is said to have originated from the stove. There was some insurance on the goods.

EXCURSION RATES.—The petition sent to the Atlantic Coast Line, requesting excursion rates on Thursday of each week (as an experiment), was no sooner received than complied with, and consequently to-day, February 2nd and 9th excursion rates will be given on the Wilson Short, good for 24 hours.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The protracted Union Meeting has been continued this week at the Methodist Church with increasing interest. The church has been filled to its utmost capacity every night, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Watkins in his earnest, plain and simple style, with no oratorical display, is doing much good; and it is desired by all that the meetings be continued, and to this end invitations have been extended to other ministers to come and help keep up the good work.

FAYETTEVILLE IN KENTUCKY.—It gives us pleasure to copy the following from the Louisville *Truth* concerning Mr. John R. Myrover, of this place, who is now on the reporters' staff of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

Mr. Myrover, of the *Courier-Journal*, is a painstaking and careful man, with a nose for news like a lady-gossip. He has been here only a little while, but he has "caught on" in great shape. Give Myrover a paragraph and he'll find you a column.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Much interest, we are glad to state, is being taken by somo of our most prominent young men to form a Young Men's Christian Association. It is a move for good and to do good, and we hope that all of our young men will join heartily in the movement. Their influence would be of great benefit to all. It is a matter of public concern and we hope that this beginning may result is great success. Read the admirable address by the Rev. Robt. Strange in another column.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—The officers elect of Fayetteville Lodge U. D. K. of H. for the ensuing year were installed by W. P. Williams, S. L. as follows:

H. R. Horne, P. D.;
R. W. Bidgood, D.;
B. E. Sedberry, U. D.;
H. McD. Robinson, A. D.;
C. P. Overby, R.;
J. P. Thomson, F. R.;
J. D. McNeill, T.;
Rev. A. L. Phillips, C.;
Geo. H. Hall, G.;
L. Folb, S.;
Dr. J. A. Hodges, M. E.

22ND FEBRUARY.—Washington's birthday has always been celebrated by the Independent Company; it is put down in their by-laws as one of their regular parade days. So the company have determined to celebrate it this year by target practice, and at night by a competitive drill at (Williams Hall) their armory. The competition will be between the first and second platoons of the company, commanded by Captains J. B. Broadfoot and J. C. Vann. After this the prizes for marksmanship will be delivered. These drills always attract large crowds, and are much enjoyed by all.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON THURSDAY, JAN. 19TH.—The Gilchrist store on Hay street, new occupied by McNeill & Co., was bought by Mr. G. Rosenthal for $4,250.

A house and lot on Rowan street occupied by Mr. Isaac Jessup, was bought by Mr. Jas. Gilchrist for $500.

A house adjoining the old homestead brought $845.

A house and lot on Blount's Creek adjoining Mr. W. L. Hawley's brought $165.

A house and lot on north side of Rowan street, now occupied by Capt. Walker, was bought by Mr. John Clark for $1,300.

A house and lot on Moore street brought $326. At the same time 10 shares of Fayetteville National Bank stock were sold for $107.

NEW STORES.—We have been shown by the architect, Mr. Klutz, the drawings for the new stores that are to be erected by Mr. Frank Thornton, in place of the four old Hooper stores, and if they look half as well when finished as they do on paper, they will be attractive ornaments to Hay street. The stores are to be iron and glass fronts—no brick work in front—and will be extended back so as to make the entire depth 90 feet. When completed, this side of Hay street will compare favorably with any place. These stores were the only old flat roofs remaining on that side. Work has already been commenced in earnest, and with Mr. Thornton's push, it will not be long before they will be ready for tenants.

WANTS THE SHOPS.—A correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, after rejoicing that the C. F. & Y. V. Ry. is to terminate there, says: "But I would suggest that we insist on having the repair and building shops located here, as their location alone would be almost worth the subscription in the disbursments of money and increased value of real estate." The matter is surely one of great importance, but as Fayetteville originated the road and contributed over $250,000 in building it, and has nursed it through many years of trial, we cannot believe that the Directors would think of having the shops elsewhere than here. It would be a sad blow to Fayetteville if they were removed from here, and we shall now and ever protest against any change.

PUBLIC MEETING!

The undersigned respectfully call a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., this (Thursday) afternoon at half-past three o'clock. The object of this meeting is to take steps to aid our Congressional Representatives in every way practicable to obtain an appropriation for a Public Building in this place.

Also to form plans to organize a Business Exchange; and to present the claims of the "Real Estate Ageney," showing in what way benefit is to come from *enlarging* its operations.

The above subjects and any other of interest to our community will be presented and discussed.

☞ A full attendance is earnestly requested.

N. W. RAY,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
J. A. PEMBERTON,
H. R. HORNE,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
GEO. H. HAIGH,
F. R. ROSE.

MARRIAGE—MICHAELS—COHEN.—On Wednesday evening, January 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Mendleshon, Miss Carrie Cohen to Mr. Isaac Michaels, of New York. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride, and in accordance with the orthodox Jewish form, under a canopy, beautifully decorated with ivy and evergreens, covered with a white silk scarf, such as is used by the male worshipers in the synagogue. The bridal party entered the room preceded by the waiters, (7 couples,) the bride escorted by her father, and the groom by the mother of the bride. The waiters as they entered, going first to the right and then to the left, left an open space for the bride and groom, who proceeded to the canopy where the ceremony was performed. The ceremony was in English and Hebrew, the latter being interpreted when used, and was witnessed by over eighty persons, who were much impressed with its beauty. During the evening over thirty telegrams of congratulations were recieved from all parts of the United States, and read to the company by Dr. Mendleshon, who delivered to the newly married couple an eloquent address. The bride's presents were very numerous, handsome and valuable. The guests were then invited to partake of an elegant supper. After this, dancing commenced and was kept up until 2 o'clock A. M. The bride was elegantly dressed in white satin trimmed with lace and pearl beads, with pearl ear-rings and hair ornaments. The bridal couple left on the 8:30 train next morning for their home in New York.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATATION.—A week or so ago a few business men of Charlotte in discussing the question of building Cotton Mills, raised in a few minutes $85,000 and afterwards with little effor', raised the amount to $150,000, showing by their earnestness and readiness with which they subscribed, that they believed in the benefits that would be derived, to them individually and to the city. We have time and again suggested to the citizens of Fayetteville that the building of mills here would in every way be of immense benefit to our town, and if they will look to the western portion of the State, and see the interest shown there, and the progressive go ahead spirit that is manifested by the people, in building up manufactures of all kinds, they need not wonder that the eyes of capilalists are directed there. That cotton mills are paying institutions, is an assured fact, we have several times published the report of dividends made, but if we had not, the fact that the mills in Massachussetts declare from 12 to 20 per cent, after paying freight and charges on their cotton, should be sufficient to prove what can be done. We are right in the midst of the cotton section, cotton comes to our very doors, with no expense attached, this alone, if our calculation be right, is of itself quite a profit. Besides this we have water power all around us, land is cheaper here than in most places. Now if capital sufficient cannot be raised in one way, it can in another, and we would suggest, that an effort be made, as they did in Charlotte, by paying in weekly or monthly installments—say 50cts. per week, with shares at $50 or $100, and thus in a few years raise the entire $100,000, it would be a good way for the young men of the town to accumulate something. It would be no hardship to them, but would even do them service by preventing them from spending their money foolishly, it would teach them that small things are not to be despised, and that a dollar saved is a dollar made. We are anxious to see a company formed upon this plan, and we firmly believe that if properly undertaken and pushed with energy that it can be accomplished.

IN EARNEST.—The citizens of Charlotte raised $85,000 in ten minutes to build a cotton factory. The total sum secured was $150,000. This looks like enterprise—real live public spirit. Oh, if some of this could be infused into the people of Fayetteville!

Personals.

Mrs. David Davis is visiting Tokay.

Mr. John Charlotte was here this week.

Col. W. J. Green has gone to Washington city.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard, after a week of zealous work returned to Wilmington on Saturday.

Bishop Watson officiated at Rockfish on Sunday morning and at St. John's, Fayetteville, at night.

Mrs. Charles McDonald and her sister, Miss Ella Kate Troy, are visiting relatives in Fayetteville.

Rev. R. T. Gray, who was recently ordained at the Baptist Church here, and who has been temporarily filling the position of Pastor, has been unanimously called to the charge of the church. The congregation are very much pleased with him.

Y. M. C. A.

Extracts from an Address to the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina, Delivered at Raleigh, N. C., on April 1, 1887, by Rev. Robert Strange, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

[Published by request of the friends of the Y. M. C. A.]

To-night marks a further step in the march of progress for which our city has been so noted within the past few years. It is an advance along the lines of the truest and highest progress.

The electric light, the cotton compress, the street railway, the water works are signs unmistakable that our people are going ahead—are alive to all the blessings of material civilization. The handsome building at the foot of our main street, another rising in a different quarter of the city, tell the inquiring stranger that we are not lacking in appreciation of the advantages of education; that we are no whit behind the age in mental progress.

This meeting to-night witnesses the fact that our people are fully alive to the necessity of progress upon a higher plane than that of body or of mind—a progress of the soul.

This meeting to-night gives the assurance that ere long shall arise in the very centre of our business blocks—vying in strength and beauty with the halls of learning or of the temples of trade—a stately edifice. Devoted to bodily gratification and cultivation? Yes; but more. To mental pleasure and cultivation? Yes; but more. Devoted, as its object and end, to moral and spiritual cultivation and elevation. In this shall be parlors as cosy and as beautiful as were ever offered to unsuspecting fly by cunning spider, out of which the young man shall not stagger lighter in purse, weaker in body, tainted in soul; but whence he shall firmly stride as heavy in purse, lighter in heart, strengthened in body, purified in spirit; where, instead of Satan's emissaries, enticing to the way that ends in death, he shall find sympathetic friends pointing out and urging him along the way of life.

My friends, we have a town full of young men, and we have clubs and societies and associations of all kinds and for all purposes. Then why not connect these two by the word of Christian? Why not take advantage of this association instinct implanted by God, and guide it in its noblest channel? Why not unite the young men in associations with objects and purposes nobler and more useful than those of all the others put together? Why not have an association whose aims will be purified, whose efforts will be increased by the Holy Spirit, who is ever ready to give his gracious spirit to those striving to be fellow-workers with God? So thought George Williams forty years ago, when, with a few faithful fellow-clerks, he started in his humble room the first Young Men's Christian Association. Under God's ever-ruling Providence, he builded wiser than he knew. So declare the thousands of Associations springing from his faithful efforts; so gratefully acknowledge the thousands and thousands of young men turned by these Associations from a life of shame to the highway of holiness. Say you this is usurping the place of the church? I make answer that this Association is working up ground not yet occupied by the church, and, for many reasons springing from our divided Christianity, not likely to be occupied for the present by the church. It does not call itself or make itself a church for young men; but is an association in the church for young men. It is working with the church, for the church, making every christian young man a home missionary.

As the church of old sanctioned special orders for special work, so let all the churches of the present sanction and encourage this order of young men for young men, and make it a power in the land.

Again: I openly declare myself to be an advocate for that unity for which our Lord Jesus prayed on the night before His crucifixion; an advocate for that unity of body urged by St. Paul, as well as that unity of spirit urged by so many now.

Methinks I see in the Young Men's Christian Association a confession that the divided, warring, independent bodies of to-day are not the Body of Christ set forth in the pages of Holy Writ. I see in them an effort after a wide and more extended unity; a unity on common principles against a common enemy; a unity of purpose and of spirit which will in God's good time lead to a unity of body and of faith under one Lord, one God and Father of us all. " "

DIED.

MONROE.—In this county on January 16th, PETER MONROE, aged about 75 years. He was a worthy citizen, highly esteemed by all.

MAULTSBY.—In this town on Saturday, 22nd, EDGAR FLETCHER, son of Thos. H. and E. L. Maultsby, aged 2 years.

Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Sedberry's Drug Store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abram Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60@75
Hog Round,	12	HIDES—	
Sides,	13	Flint—good,	10
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	8@9
Sides,	8¼	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@8½	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30@35	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	40@50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	65@70	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	60@65	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65@75	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market
Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 37 cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23, 3:55 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 10 1-16 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market dull at 39@39½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 80 cents per bbl. for strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GLOVER, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I have for sale some of the most valuable Real Estate in the town of Fayetteville, consisting of

Stores, Dwellings and Vacant Lots.

I have Stores on Person street; valuable unimproved Lots on Hay street; 2 good Dwellings on Russell street (almost new); several good Dwellings on Rowan street; Houses on Orange and Frink streets; also 150 acres of fine Timbered Land on Little River, within 7 miles of town; 2 good Farms within a short distance of Fayetteville.

I will make the Terms Easy to anyone wishing to invest.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Town Property or Lands of any description would do well to call on me. Whenever you want to buy, rent or sell any Real Estate, be sure to see me.

CHAS. GLOVER.
jan 26tf Real Estate Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THE CORNER STORE, KNOWN as SMITH'S DRUG STORE, now occupied by Mrs. Evans, is offered for rent. Possession given after the 13th day of February, 1888. Apply to

jan 26 2t T. H. McLEAN, Agent.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable dwelling and lot on Rowan St., now occupied by J. R. Lee, can be bought at a bargain. Or a portion of the lot will be sold by applying to M. FAULK
Terms easy. or J. R. LEE.
jan 26-4t.

CHAPPED Hands and Lips

CAN BE PREVENTED OR CURED BY THE USE OF

TOILET CREAM,

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

IS A QUICK AND SAFE REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM,

—AT—

Pemberton & Prior's.

TOILET CREAM

IS FREE FROM GREASE, IS NOT STICKY, AND IS THE PLEASANTEST CURE FOR

"CHAPS."

—AT—

Pemberton & Prior's.

JAS. D. McNEILL. 1888. S. H. STRANGE.

Merchant Mills

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.

With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,

and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.

Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.
jan 5 tf

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

N. B. ALEXANDER has charge of the Mill, and will be there regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
President.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. tf

Painting and Drawing.

MISS MATTIE CHAMBERLAIN

will give instruction in various styles of Art Studies

At Her Studio on Hay Street, beginning January 30th, 1888.

For terms apply to Miss Chamberlain, Hay street, or McNeill & Co., Fayetteville Book and Music Store. jan 19 2t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Landreth's,

Cleveland's,

Johnson, Robbins & Co's.

Garden Seeds.

Customers and friends, who have heretofore been so pleased with their purchases, now have an opportunity of selecting from a large stock only FRESH and RELIABLE SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS AND ONION SETS

Also on hand
jan 19 1m H. R. HORNE.

NORTH CAROLINA

STRAW CARPETING.

ROSE & LEAK'S

IS THE ONLY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE WHERE THIS EXCELLENT FLOOR COVERING CAN BE HAD.

ROSE & LEAK, having become the sole agents for the sale of this Carpeting, have laid in a new and large stock, and intend always to keep a full supply on hand. It will keep out all kinds of insects in the room where it is used, and housekeepers will find it a great advantage in this respect. This material,

MADE FROM PINE-STRAW,

IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT;

It has been thoroughly tested.

ROSE & LEAK, therefore, feel no hesitancy in saying that it is a

Durable, Cheap

and desirable floor covering for halls, staircases, dining-rooms and bed-rooms. It is coming rapidly into general use, and gives perfect satisfaction to those who have been using it for months past.

☞ Call and examine it.

Repectfully,
ROSE & LEAK,
jan 18 3t SOLE AGENTS.

Improved Cotton Seed.

I have a few bales of genuine "*PETERKIN*" *COTTON SEED* for sale. These seed have been carefully sacked and cared for, and show for themselves *just what they are*. They gave a yield at my Gin this season of from 40 lbs to 42 lbs. of Lint to 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The yield, both in the field and at the gin, exceeds any I have ever seen. The price of seed is saved in the first picking. Come and see them and you will buy them.

For further information in regard to these seed, I refer to Capt. David Jones and Mr. W. H. Tomlinson. JAS. D. McNEILL.
jan 19 tf Merchant Mills.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET.

We take this opportunity of extending our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the past year, and to assure our patrons that it will at all times be our earnest endeavor to do our business in a thorough, straightforward way—

ONE PRICE TO ALL, AND EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

We will at all times lay before our patrons all merchandize at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Our facilities for purchasing are second to none in the country, and our greatest ambition is to give purchasers the advantage of any and all goods bought under regular market values.

We are sorry to state that owing to the continued poor health of our former Superintendent, Mr. James Corbett, he has been advised by his physicians to discontinue business for the present. Our Fayetteville branch will now be under the management of Mr. A. D. BLACK, who has been in our Wilmington establishment for some time, and in whose business abilities and integrity we have the utmost confidence.

While it is still our intention of closing out the whole stock of our Fayetteville Branch on very liberal terms to any responsible party, we have no idea of throwing it into the market and taking any price offered; and until that opportunity occurs we intend *not only to continue* right along with the business, but will give it *more* attention than ever before, and keep the stock filled up with everything as the season advances.

It is also our present intention of opening a FULL LINE of

Boots —AND— Shoes.

The great demand we have had for such fully justifies us in taking this step, and we will also state that

ALL the Popular Makes

Will be fully represented.

As is our custom, we will take an inventory of stock in February, and previous to that time will offer some very cheap odd lots in order to close them out.

NO regard to Cost

On such lots.

"MUST BE SOLD!"

Is our motto.

One lot Ladies' Kid Gloves, slightly damaged, **50c.** Formerly $1.

A Beautiful line of Dress Goods,

Reduced to **20c.** Worth 30c.

Gents' Scarfs of all kinds, 25c. Worth 50c.

BARGAINS

IN HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, &c.

☞ Consult your interest by coming to see us.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street,
jan 19 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Headquarters

Would fain drop a tear for the dear Old Year that was clasped in the cold arms of eternal silence January 1, 1888.

Could I, I would write her many charms. The joyous hours, bright days that made up her twelve changing seasons of pleasure made my journey pleasant and crowded with sweet and profitable recollections. In bidding adieu and consigning to oblivion of departed ages the friend who has dealt so kindly with me, I would be remiss if I gave no expression to my many friends who have so generously aided in the make-up of so enjoyable a year. In tendering them my hearty thanks, I assure you all that

1888

will find me the more anxious to merit your patronage and guard well your interests. For any mistakes made I humbly beg pardon. Another year's experience (added to the eighteen laid side by side in the silent past), with increased facilities, broader fields, live competition spring the nerves of ambition and arouse all energies, and to maintain

HEADQUARTERS

Would promise you will find

GEO. A. THOMSON

TO THE FRONT TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT With every TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT Line of Goods TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT in my exten- TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT sive and va- TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT ried stock. TO THE FRONT
TO THE FRONT TO THE FRONT

—COMPETING FOR—

MERIT BASED ON MERIT
MERIT MERIT
MERIT QUALITY AND PRICE MERIT
MERIT MERIT
MERIT MERIT

Remember the wail of the lost,

"Too Late!"

And examine my prices and goods

Before Buying!

In bewailing the lost And embracing the New

YEAR,

thanking friends and patrons, I most cheerfully express a true sentiment in thanking those in my employ. You all have done well—clerks, book-keeper, porter and expressmen—and

TOGETHER

we promise our every effort will be to merit the patronge so generously bestowed, and meet your any want.

XMAS, 1887,

And All My Christmas Goods

Have passed away, but not forgotten! Memory so sweet lingers.

Now for the More Substantial:

My stock is kept fully up and replete with everything that money can buy.

Don't Forget

HAEDQUARTERS.

And Don't Forget

HEADQUARTERS MEANS

GEO. A. THOMSON.

And Don't Forget

GEO. A. THOMSON IS

HEADQUARTERS,

and that no merchant in Fayetteville can advertise under that heading without incurring my displeasure and compromising genteel courtesy. I would not enforce my right, but simply remind that the right so long conceded becomes a privilege that all gentlemen confer.

A pressing invitation is extended to all to call and examine, and buy if suited.

Again expressing my thanks, I am

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

I wish all a happy and prosperous New Year. GEO. A. THOMSON.

AGRICULTURAL.

Linseed and Cotton Seed Meal.

[American Agriculturist.]

Cotton seed meal, when used in moderation, is a very useful food for dairy cows. It is the reverse of laxative, and tends rather to costiveness. This, however, gives it an especial value when cows are upon grass, or when it is mixed with bran. When it was first introduced in the Northern States as a food for cows, twelve years or more ago, it was sold at eighteen dollars per ton, and was exceedingly cheap food. Since then it has become widely popular, and has advanced in value 50 per cent. Still, for the nutriment contained in it, it is yet cheap, being valued for its nutritive elements at forty-six dollars per ton, as compared with the best clover hay at $20 per ton. It is very rich in nitrogenous substances, and is consequently an unsafe food for cows if fed to excess. The cotton plant possesses some very powerful medicinal qualities. The root produces abortion, and the seed certainly has some of the same active effect. The meal has a decided inflammatory effect upon the milk glands, and, therefore, is to be used in very moderate quantities. We have fed it to cows from four pounds daily down to one pound, and while feeding two pounds daily, with twice as much bran and corn meal the butter produce of a cow experimented upon ran up to two pounds daily. When four pounds daily was fed, with the same quantity of corn meal and bran, the yield of butter was only 1.83 pounds per day for a few days, when an attack of garget was brought on, and for fourteen days afterward the yield was less than a pound. As this result happened frequently with other cows in the dairy, and hired men could scarcely be restrained from using so much of it, and a fine litter of Berkshire pigs were sacrificed to this temptation to feed the meal to excess, its use was discontinued. With one pound only, used with twice the quantity of corn meal and bran for a single ration, cotton seed meal may be used safely; but as any excess over that is apt to be injurious, it is advisable to mix the seed in bulk, so that the ration cannot be succeeded by any accident. This meal gives a high color, solidity, a fine waxy texture and a rich nutty flavor to the butter.

Fishing for a Cow's Cud.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"There is great excitement on the place when a cow loses her cud," said the old farmer. "The boys run as fast as they can for the cow doctor, and we all turn to and get things ready for him. The cow stands with her head down and neck stretched out, and is altogether the most woe begone animal you ever saw."

"What will happen if she doesn't find the cud?"

"She will starve to death. You see a cow has four stomachs, and what she eats through the day goes into the first one. And at night she brings up some of the food from the first stomach and masticates it. This is called chewing the cud. After she has done this, it goes to the second stomach and is digested. If she loses her cud, she can't pass the food from the first stomach to the second, and is bound to starve.

When the doctor arrives he slaps the cow's sides, twists her tail and looks in her mouth. Then he calls for a piece of salt codfish and puts it in her mouth. If that fails to bring the cud he rubs her throat and calls for slippery elm. He puts a wad of it into her jaw and tries to get her to chew. That failing, he tries a bunch of grass and a wad of willow leaves. If all fail, a live frog is brought and started down the cow's throat. This never fails. The cow gives a heave when the frog tickles her windpipe, and up come frog and cud."

It Don't pay to Have Your Smokehouse in Cincinnati.

[New York Star.]

Every farmer should aim to raise all the farm products needed for domestic use first. The independence of farm lies here. He grows every supply for his table, so far as his soil and climate permits, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even for the luxuries of his table. Every variety of fruit suited to his locality should be produced for his own use, let him live near or remote from the city. Then, let him increase the acreage of every variety that pays in the market to his ability to handle it without loss—his losses will often over-balance profit. It is not wise for the grower to put himself at the mercy of others. If he does, he will often find their tender mercy cruel. They will let his perishable property go to waste, unless they can secure the lion's share of the profits.

Besides grain crops and stock growing as a branch of farming, every farm adapted to it should have growing on it an orchard of every variety of fruit demanded by the market at paying prices. Do not run so much to one kind of fruit that you would suffer heavy embarrassment if it fails. All kinds of fruit seldom fail in one year.

Keep Them Busy.

During the winter months, when in many poultry yards fowls are confined to their houses for days together, it is advisable to provide something to keep, them busy; otherwise they are liable to get into such bad habits as feather or egg eating. If the floor of the house is well covered with straw, and a handful of wheat, oats or corn raked through it, you can keep a whole flock busy scratching for what they expect to, but do not often find. Some morning when you have a half hour to spare, try this plan: take an apple or small cabbage and run a strong string through it and suspend it in the center of the house about three or four inches above the heads of the fowls. The meeting will be at once called to order, and after all hands have had a look at it and guessed what it is, some venturesome old hen will make a jump at it, and probably get a taste, that will set it to swinging, and each one as they get a chance, will make a jump for it, without regard to where they will come down; very likely on some one's foot, who will rise to explain, receiving in return a look which seems to say "your jump next." If your fowls do not keep busy until the last of the apple or cabbage is gone, they are unlike the most of their kind, and if you do not enjoy more than one laugh over the complication of affairs, you are not easily amused.

We do not think there is any method by which one can keep his fowls busy and in health that is better than the above, as it keeps them busy, makes them industrious and gives the much-needed exercise in the winter.

An Irishman, who was slightly injured in the recent railroad accident, was asked if he would sue for damages, and replied: "No, indade, Oi've got the damages; but Oi'll sue for repairs."

Restoring Lands.

[Charlotte Home-Democrat.]

How lands may be restored to their former fertility with the smallest expenditure of money, time and labor is a question of deep concern, especially to farmers at the east and in nearly all the uplands of the South. A mixed husbandry which admits of a rotation of crops is always advisable, when this is practicable, for change means rest in more senses than one, and well-worn lands need rest as well as do over worked bodies. Lands that have been seeded down for a number of years for meadow or grass takes most kindly to a hoed crop, which provides the thorough tillage needed. The farmer who breaks up grass land occasionally and plants it to corn, for instance, and follows corn with oats and barley, and another season sows wheat, below again seeding to grass, will to say the least, gain a fair renumeration for the labor expended. A fallow by which the fresh particles of earth are exposed to the atmosphere is followed in many instances with a yield far exceeding the loss sustained by having the ground idle, though on some soils this is not advisable.

While a rotation of crops is always preferable when the land has been long under cultivation, there are innumerable instances where the interests of the cultivator appear to point to the growing of the same crop year after year. So such farming resolves itself into developing from the patent stores in the soil and accumulating enough plant food for the production of the largest possible yield of the crop under consideration.

Uncongenial Stocks.

This headling might furnish a text, for quite a long paper. Those who have tested the various theories offered from time to time for improving fruits by means of working on closely allied genera are fully aware of the unreliability of choosing any root but their own for the purpose. There are a few notable exceptions it is true, as for instance, pear on quince and plum on peach, but beyond these it is rare to find any species of fruit that is benefited by the change. Even peach on plum is objected to by many growers, and pear on thorn, as well as pear on apple, are now set down as failures, financially. It has always been asserted by our botanical teachers that members of the same natural order of plants may be freely budded or grafted on each other. While granting that it is possible to perform the operation successfully, the subsequent health of the new plant is another matter, and, practically, the latter can be made to survive but a very short time I am led to these remarks by the fact that so many experiments in gardening rush into print as soon as they find the union between the scion and stock complete, instead of patiently waiting a few years to ascertain whether any benefit has arisen from the work.

Ammonia in Horse Stables.

As warm weather approaches the smell of ammonia in horse stables will be plainly perceive', and some means should be adopted to absorb or check. The smell shows that a valuable fertilizer is escaping, and the ammonia is also very injurious to the sight of horses exposed to it. More horses go blind from this cause than from any other. The urine of horses contains more ammonia than that of any other domestic animal. German potash salts are excellent absorbent to sprinkle in horse stables and manure heaps.

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

mar 24 1y

MOTHER'S FRIEND

MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY!

SHORTENS LABOR. LESSENS THE PAIN ATTENDING IT! DIMINISHES THE DANGER to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "To Mothers," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta,

LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Rear LaFayette Hotel,

W. D. GASTER, Agt., Proprietor.

Best arrangements for Drovers. Good dry sheds and best water facilities. Special attention given to boarding Horses. Fine Double and Single Turn-outs. Good Saddle Horses for gentlemen and ladies.

☞Baggage transferred to any part of the city. nov 17 tf

THOS. H. SUTTON,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Has removed his Law Office to the one next north of the Overbaugh House. jan 12 3t

"OLD CAVENDISH."

The Best

TOBACCO

on the market

without regard to price, at

A. MOORE'S

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

feb 24, mar 3 1y

WANTED!

50,000 Bushels Wheat,

For which we will pay CASH or give Flour in exchange.

E. G. Styron & Co.,

Proprietors Carolina Roller Mills.

nov 3 tf

TOBACCO.

I am manufacturing and have on hand PURE TOBACCO grown by Mr. John Kirkpatrick and myself. I use licorice and sugar prepared with all the appliances now used. I use no *cheap* adulterations. My brands for Plug are

"RAY" "GILT EDGE" "PINE TOP"

And for Twist,

"SWAMP ANGEL."

No factory is more careful than mine, at Reg. No 232, in keeping every department of it in strict tidiness. Orders will receive prompt attention and be filled at much lower prices than have been paid by dealers, as I am just starting and wish dealers to try my goods. As early as the season and weather will permit, I will resume manufacturing for some of my neighbors, who have fine Leaf on hand, one and two years old.

dec 8 tf R. M. ORRELL.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of Nathan Williamson, deceased, hereby gives notice that all parties indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before January 5th, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

jan 5 4t pd J. T. TOLAR, Administrator.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.

AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS,

mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.

oct 6 tf

CAROLINA Roller Mills.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Depository and office in Williams Building.

E. G. STYRON & CO., Proprietors.

oct 13 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT, 1888.

We wish to thank our Patrons for their past favors and to make known our intentions for the Future.

We have, after much labor during the past 6 years, reached a position in our

Grocery and Hardware Business

where we think it wise to separate the two. We have, therefore, united with Messrs. W. W. HUSKE and B. R. HUSKE in forming a firm to be known as

Huske's Hardware House.

MR. B. R. HUSKE will take charge of and be known as Manager of said firm.

As rapidly as practicable all our business belonging to the Hardware department will be transferred to the new firm. Of course all orders for Groceries or Hardware will be promptly attended to by one or the other. We hope, by removing from our present stand all our stock of Hardware, to be enabled to keep a

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE.

in every respect, and by careful attention to business and the wants of our customers, to prove the wisdom of the move.

We are firm believers in the growth and prosperity of Fayetteville and vicinity, and we hope to aid in their advancement. We will, therefore, be found ever ready to labor for their advancement as well as our own. We therefore ask for the support of a generous public.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

On or about the 1st of February, 1888,

HUSKES' HARDWARE HOUSE

WILL BE OPENED IN THE STORE OPPOSITE A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

This building is now undergoing thorough repair under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Kluttz, and when completed we will fill it with a stock of

HARDWARE,
BUILDING and CART MATERIALS,
PLOWS, CASTINGS, &c.

The Manager hopes, by close attention to business and by endeavoring to meet the wants of the public, to receive a generous support in this enterprise.

THE SHINGLE TRADE

heretofore carried on by Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co. will be attended to by us. The Manager has declined offers elsewhere and decided to cast his lot here, hoping that by proper diligence he may in due time become a worthy citizen of Cumberland county. We shall expect to welcome all of Messrs. Huske & Co's. hardware customers and hold their trade. To the public at large we extend an invitation to call and see us. We invite correspondence in reference to anything wanted in or from this section.

HUSKES' HARDWARE HOUSE,

B. R. HUSKE, MANAGER.

jan 12 tf

A Desirable Dwelling

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable dwellings in Fayetteville, with six rooms, situated in a healthy and convenient locality, in a pleasant neighborhood, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to this office or to

jan 19 tf COL. C. W. BROADFOOT.

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.

NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.

OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Staybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

NOTICE.

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

located in Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

W.M. HUSKE, Cashier.

Dated December 31, 1887. jan 5 2m

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct27 tf

ALEX. MCNEILL. JAS. H. MCNEILL.

A. McNEILL & SON,

GODWIN'S, N. C.,

Manufacturers of Naval Stores

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

oct 27 6m

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing, First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞*All Work delivered when promised.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE CENTRAL,"

WILSON, N. C.

A NEW HOTEL.

Elegantly Furnished, Electric Bells, | Comfortable Beds, Wholesome Fare.

Fitted up expressly for the Traveling Public and especially for my Brother Drummers.

Respectfully, JOE COBB.

jan 19 tf

J. D. WILLIAMS, President. H. W. LILLY, Vice-Prest. W. T. TAYLOR, Cashier.

The Bank of Fayetteville

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 3, 1888.

The Fayetteville National Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation and is closing up its affairs.

The Bank of Fayetteville, with a paid up capital of over

$200,000.00,

has been organized as its successor, and commenced business this day.

We solicit for the new bank a continuance of the business so liberally bestowed upon our predecessor. With ample facilities and the long experience of the management, we are confident of giving satisfaction to our customers. J. D. WILLIAMS, President.

jan 5 4t

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage executed to me by M. C. Hart and wife, Nancy, duly recorded in Register's office of Cumberland county, book G, No. 4, page 316, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Market House in Fayettoville, the lands described in said mortgage as follows: One tract containing 7 2-10 acres on Southern Plank Road and known as "Toll House," with land contiguous thereto. Two tracts containing 50 acres, lying in Rockfish township, 3½ miles from Fayetteville, being the lands inherited by M. C. Hart from Mrs. Rebecca Haywood. Time of sale Monday, February 13, 1888, at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

E. J. LILLY, Mortgagee.

G. M. ROSE, Attorney. jan 12 ts

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location.

Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

800 Acres Land

Eight Miles West

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

Cotton and Corn Land. Most of it heavily timbered—Pine, Poplar, etc. *FINE CHANCE FOR LUMBERMAN.* Ten miles from R. R.; within four miles of water communication with Wilmington.

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

Cypress for Shingles. 100 acres Bottom Land. Turpentine Orchard. One-third cash. Address

A. J. EMERSON, Liverty, Mo., or

REV. J. L. STEWART, Clinton, N. C.

dec 15 2m

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

A. V. MAULTSBY,

SOLE AGENT OF

J. P. McLEAN'S CELEBRATED

Cider Vinegar

AT 69 NORTH PERSON STREET.

dec 22 1y

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage executed by John A. Sandy and wife, Isabella Sandy, to B. F. Montague, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Cumberland, in book B, No. 4, page 140, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: Two tracts of land in Rockfish township, Cumberland county, joining the lands of J. T. Ritter, Neill R. Blue and others; first tract containing 386½ acres, bought of David Murphy; second tract containing 176 acres, bought of Neill R. Blue by said Sandy. This land contains a good dwelling house, a fine mill and water-power, and is very suitable for farming purposes.

Place of sale, Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C. Terms of sale, one-third Cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, interest at 8 per cent.; title reserved till purchase money is paid. Time of sale, Monday, February 6th, 1888, at 12 M.

B. F. MONTAGUE, Mortgagee.

For further particulars call on DUNCAN ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

jan 12 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

On Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., to the highest bidder, for CASH, Ten tracts of Land in Cumberland county in the town of Fayetteville, known as the "Adeline Little Property," and more particularly described and referred to in book Y, No. 3, pages 570, 571 and 572, in Register's office of Cumberland county. This property is located on Mumford, Franklin, Union and Hillsboro streets in Fayetteville. To satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against Adeline Little and J. M. Monger in favor of the State of North Carolina, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said Adeline Little.

NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff Cumberland County.

jan 12 4t

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES.

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 24-tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administratrix with the will annexed upon the estate of the late Neill McQueen, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the decedent to present the same to her on or before the first day of January, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH A. McQUEEN, Ad. C. T. A. of Neill McQueen.

dec 22 6t pd

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 29.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, Dec. 19, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:30 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:40 a. m.	2:35 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:57 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:50 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:05 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	2:17 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:40 p. m.	1:33 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a. m.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain,	3:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Pilot Mountain,	4:10 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	8:30 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:30 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:50 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	7:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:27 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:40 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 p. m.	12:00 noon

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:05 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:40 a. m.	6:00 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1:30 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction	2:30 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	3:15 p. m.	6:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomadation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M. arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.